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The Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME VIII.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23 1879.

NUMBER 4.

POETRY.

My soul to-day
Is far away,
Sailing the Vestal Bay;
My winged boat,
A bird aloft,
Swims round the purple peaks remote—

Round purple peaks
It sails, and seeks
Blue inlets and their crystal creeks,
Where high rocks throw
Through deeps below
A duplicated golden glow.

Far, vague and dim
The mountains swim;
While on Vesuvius' misty brim,
With outstretched hands,
The gray smoke stands
O'erlooking the volcanic lands.

Here Ichia smiles
O'er liquid miles;
And yonder, blindest of the isles,
Calm Capri waits;
Her sapphire gates
Beguiling to her bright estates.

I heed not, if
My rippling skirt
Floats swift or slow from cliff to cliff;
With dreamful eyes
My spirit lies
Under the walls of paradise.

Under the walls,
Where swells and falls
The lay's deep breast at intervals;
At peace I lie,
Blown swiftly by
A cloud upon this liquid sky.

The day so mild,
Is heaven's own child,
With earth and ocean reconciled—
The sky I feel
Around me steal
Are murmuring to the murmuring keel.

Over the rail
My hand I trail
Within the shadow of the sail;
A joy intense,
The cooling sense
Glides down my dreamy indolence.

With dreamful eyes,
My spirit lies
Where summer sings and never dies;
O'erwhelmed with vine,
She glows and shines
Among her future oil and wines.

Her children, hid
The cliffs amid,
Are gambling with the gambling kid;
Or down the walls,
With tipsy calls,
Laugh on the rocks like waterfalls.

The fisher's child,
With tresses wild,
Unto the smooth, bright sand beguiled,
With glowing lips,
Sings as she slips,
Or gazes at the far-off ships.

Yon deep bark goes
Where traffic flows,
From land of sun to land of snows;
This happier one
Her course is run,
From lands of snow to lands of sun.

O happy ship,
To rise and dip,
With the blue crystal at your lip!
O happy crew,
My heart with you
Sails, and sails, and sings anew!

No more, no more
The worldly shore
Uplifts me with its loud uproar;
With dreamful eyes,
My spirit lies
Under the walls of Paradise!

—Thomas Buchanan Read.

The Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

[Cleveland Leader, Jan. 5, 1879.]
Before the advent of true ideas of
justice deaf-mutes were held down to
a very low level by a superstitious
and tyrannical public opinion, which
frowned upon any effort to ameliorate
their condition. At one time this opin-
ion had its support in the belief that
they were standing objects of God's
wrath, and that, therefore, to seek to
educate and otherwise elevate them
would be to give offense to Him.

Any condition which is the outgrowth
of ignorance and superstition is much
to be deplored, even if it applies to
people who have their faculties entire.
But how much more to be deplored
was the state of the deaf-mute in the
dark ages, intensified by the absence
of the faculty which afforded the means
of culture and social enjoyment. And
to add to the popular feeling which ex-
isted against him to apply one more
touch to the sad picture, making it one
degree sadder; but by no means com-
pleting it.

The laws of the mediæval ages bearing
upon the deaf and dumb were only
reflections of the popular mind. Se-
vere in their features and harsh in
their application, they were in perfect
keeping with the condition of the
times. When the state of the minds
of these "silent people" is taken into
consideration, it cannot be seen how
they could have been framed otherwise.
If the Code of Justinian made it im-
possible for them to hold property in
their own name, and to make wills, it
was because of their entire ignorance
and consequent irresponsibility. In
this code they were placed in the same
category with the idiotic and insane,
and forbidden to marry.

In the savage countries of Asia and
Africa there is no reason to believe
that any laws of the above description
were necessary. It is pretty certainly
known that the defect of deafness was
sufficient reason for any one to be de-
prived of life.

The mind gladly tears itself away
from this sad picture of past barbar-
ism and cruelty, and finds grateful re-
lief in the contemplation of the changes
wrought through the diffusion of
Christian ideas. To-day in all civiliz-
ed countries more or less provision is
now made for the education of the
deaf and dumb.

One hundred years ago the number
of schools for the deaf and dumb in
the entire world was but three, with
an attendance of about forty pupils.
One of these—the first ever founded—
was in Spain; the other, in France;
and the last in England. For about
two hundred years they were the only
educational enterprises of the kind.
The first one was founded in the mid-
dle of the sixteenth century by Pedro
Ponce de Leon, a Benedictine Monk.
After the year 1776, the number of
these schools have increased rapidly.
To-day they number over two hundred
and fifty, two hundred being in Eu-
rope, fifty in America and Canada, and
one or two in Australia; Turkey is the
only European nation without any
school of this kind. So far as known,
no provision for the education of this
class exists either in Asia or Africa.

The first school of this description
in the United States was founded at
Hartford, Conn., in the year 1817, by
Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, L. L. D.
It soon proved too small to accommo-
date all who applied for admission. In
the year 1818, the New York Institution
came into existence in New York
City. It was presided over for many
years by Harvey P. Peck, L. L. D.
Following this came the institution at
Philadelphia, founded in the year 1820.
Next came the Kentucky Institution,
then the one founded at Columbus,
Ohio, in 1826. The last one organized
belongs to Colorado. Nearly every
State in the Union now supports an
institution of its own. New York sup-
ports five, and Pennsylvania two. The
time comes rapidly when Ohio will
be under the necessity of enlarging
her means of educating this class with-
in her borders, by the erection of other
institutions. It would be a good plan
to have one north, and the other south,
of the present one.

In several of the large Eastern and
Western cities day schools for small
deaf-mute children have been estab-
lished. The pupils are not boarded,
as at the State schools, but attend like
other children, coming in the morning
and returning home in the evening.

The first and, at present, the only
college for this class in the entire world
was founded a few years ago at Wash-
ington City, by a son of the Dr. Gal-
laudet, named in another part of this
article. Its students pursue the same
course as at other colleges, and at
graduation take degrees. The major-
ity of the graduates take to the work
of teaching at the different State in-
stitutions. Two are tutors at their
alma mater.

The American institutions are gen-
erally presided over by men who hear
and speak. Of their three hundred
teachers about one-half are deaf-mutes.
The number of pupils in attendance
this year is at least five thousand.
Many are refused admission on account
of insufficient accommodations. The
time allowed at school is from five to
fifteen years. The age of admission
varies from six to twelve years. Print-
ing, and cabinet-making, shoe-making
and other trades are generally taught
in addition to the intellectual course.
By careful management the industries
are made self-supporting, and conse-
quently of no expense whatever to the
State.

There is a growing sentiment among
the thoughtful against large and
crowded institutions of any kind. A
school with an attendance not to ex-
ceed two hundred pupils is regarded
as sufficiently large for the purposes
of good management and thorough
training of the pupils. The institu-
tion at Columbus accommodates at
least four hundred and forty pupils
at present, and its capacity is taxed
to the utmost. The day school at Cin-
cinnati provides instruction for about
thirty-five pupils, and is supported by
the city. An institution of a purely
educational character, like the one at
Columbus, should hardly be termed
charitable, in the perverted sense of
the term. It is a public duty to pro-
vide educational facilities for all youth,
and if the public schools do not meet
the wants of the deaf and dumb then
schools adapted to their wants should
be freely provided.

Envy not the wealth of the merchant.
It has been won by anxieties that you
never knew, and is held by so frail a
tenure as to deprive its possessor of
perfect security and perfect peace.

How few faults are there seen by us
which we have not ourselves committed.

INTERVIEWING A MUTE.

REV. A. W. MANN, THE MUTE MISSIONARY,
GIVES A HISTORY OF HIMSELF.

Also a Very Interesting Account of His
Afflicted Class.

[Cleveland Penny Press, Dec. 28, 1878.]

The mute missionary, Rev. A. W.
Mann, who holds mute services at the
Grace Protestant Episcopal Church to-
morrow afternoon, paid a visit to the
Press office this morning, and after
greeting those of the staff whom he
had formerly met, sat down for a social
time.

Mann is a fine appearing gentleman
of perhaps 35 years. He is above
medium height, square built, and has
a fine, intelligent face.

Taking his seat by a reporter's
table, and supplying himself with a
quantity of blank printing paper, the
following written communication took
place:

Reporter.—"I want to interview you
for publication. How is it?"

Mann.—"No objection."

R.—"You are a first rate one around
a newspaper office. Your talk is so
subdued. It doesn't disturb the men."

M.—"I had that remark made about
me once before."

R.—"Where were you born?"

M.—"Near Pendleton, Ind."

R.—"Were you born a deaf mute?"

M.—"I was not. I became deaf
through scarlet fever at the age of
five years and a half."

R.—"Where were you educated?"

M.—"At the Indiana State Institution
for the education of deaf-mutes."

After my graduation I taught a term
of years at the Michigan institution of
the same character, at Flint.

R.—"Who and what were your pa-
rents?"

M.—"Geo. H. and Margaret Mann.
They had all their faculties."

R.—"Where and how were you con-
verted?"

M.—"My parents are of the Baptist
faith. In my mature years I was led
to study the prayer book system of the
Episcopal Church, and my conclusion
was that it was peculiarly adapted to
the spiritual wants of those who could
not hear. By means of it they can
join in the Divine worship with their
more favored brethren."

R.—"How long have you been do-
ing missionary work?"

M.—"I was ordained to the ministry
of the Episcopal Church by Bishop
Bedell, at Grace Church, this city,
January 25, 1877, and assigned to the
missionary work among those like my-
self. Before my ordination I worked
in a lay capacity. At the present time
there are but two deaf-mute clergymen
in the world."

R.—"1. Are you married? 2. Is your
wife a mute? 3. Have you any chil-
dren? 4. Are they mutes? 5. Where is
your home?"

M.—"1. I am. 2. She is not, in the
sense of being unable to speak. 3. One
—a boy, a year old. 4. He can hear.
5. We live in Cleveland, at 24 Williams
street."

R.—"How are you paid for your
work?"

M.—"By stipends voted by several
dioceses."

R.—"Do mutes ever vote or in any
way take part in politics?"

M.—"Oh, yes, they do."

R.—"What are your labors—purely
missionary or educational and gen-
eral in their character?"

M.—"Missionary."

R.—"What mute institution do you
consider the best adapted to their in-
terests?"

M.—"This is a difficult question to
answer. The first school of this na-
ture was founded in 1817, at Hartford,
Conn. At the present time there are
fully 60 such schools in the United
States."

R.—"What particular occupation do
educated mutes follow?"

M.—"Different occupations. Trades
that require the least talking are the
best suited for them."

R.—"Do they, as a class, show as
much aptitude to learn and to acquire
trades as those who are not similarly
afflicted?"

M.—"The most of them learn fully
as fast as those who hear and speak.
Some learn faster."

R.—"Give me as many interesting
incidents in your experience as you
can readily recall."

M.—"I have been led to note the
unusual interest of many in the mis-
sionary work. Many have come long
distances to attend a service. One
came 100 miles, another 80, and so on
down. The reason is they have few
opportunities for religious instruc-
tion."

R.—"Do mutes whom you meet, as
a general thing, show any preference
for different denominations?"

M.—"The great number of them
learn to appreciate the liturgy of the
Episcopal Church, and have as a con-
sequence identified themselves with it.
The most who have identified them-
selves with any denomination are
found in that church."

R.—"Do mutes, as a general thing,
show more interest in religion than
those who can hear and speak?"

M.—"I think you will find a pro-
portion who are indifferent to religion.
Many have become so through past
neglect of the religious bodies to pro-
vide religious instruction."

R.—"Were you ever interviewed be-
fore by newspaper men?"

M.—"Never to this length."

R.—"Do children, one of whose pa-
rents are mute, generally have all their
faculties?"

M.—"Yes, in a majority of cases."

R.—"How long have you been mar-
ried? What was your wife's maiden
name, and where does she reside?"

M.—"I have been married more than
six years. My wife's maiden name was
Smith, and her home at Grand Rapids,
Michigan."

R.—"Give me anything further that
you think would be interesting read-
ing matter?"

M.—"The Church Mission to Deaf-
Mutes is a society incorporated in the
year 1872, and presided over by Bish-
op Potter, of New York. Its general
manager is Rev. Thomas Gallaudet,
D. D. Its object is to provide for
the spiritual and temporal welfare of
adult deaf-mutes. Under its auspices
much work of a religious nature is be-
ing prosecuted in all the principal
eastern and many of the western cities.
There are about 25,000 deaf-mutes in
the United States, and about 1,000,
000 in the entire world. Their pro-
portion to those who can hear and
speak is one to 1,500."

THE ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S DAY
MARCH OUT OF THE OLD BELLE-
VILLE RIFLES.

[From the Belleville Intelligencer, Jan. 2, 1879.]

Never was there a more glorious
winter day than yesterday. The
sleight was perfect, the sun shone
in an almost unclouded sky, and the
atmosphere was clear and exhilarating.
It was an old-fashioned winter day,
such as we used to have in pre-Ven-
nor times.

According to a time honored cus-
tom, No. 1 Company of the 49th or, as
they are more familiarly known, the
"Old Belleville Rifles," had their an-
nual New Year's Day march out.
About 10:30 A. M., they left the armory
under command of Capt. Harrison and
Lieutenant Johnson, and proceeded
across the lower bridge, their objec-
tive point being the Institution for
the Deaf and Dumb. Having gained
the outskirts of the city, a halt was
called, and the bugler passed round
the Company, serving out brand new
clay pipes and tobacco. The pipes
being lighted, the command was given
to advance, followed immediately by
the order to march at ease.

Before the Institute had been reach-
ed a good many songs had been sung,
and not a few jokes cracked. "Atten-
tion" was called as the grounds were
entered, and with their usual soldiery
bearing and steady march the Com-
pany advanced to the front of the
building and halted. The visit being
entirely unexpected, it caused no little
amazement among the pupils, and
proved a pleasant surprise to Dr. Pal-
mer and his assistants. The worthy
Principal bade the Company hearty
welcome, and regretted that he had
not received notice of their coming, in
order that preparation might have
been made. As they had made an un-
expected attack upon the Institute,
he would quietly surrender, as he
deemed resistance useless. He ex-
plained to the assembled pupils the
cause of the Company's coming, and
asked for three cheers, which were
most heartily given. The garrison
having capitulated, arms were render-
ed useless, and they were ordered to
be "piled," and the men were shown
over the building. At the sound of
the bugle the ranks were again for-
med and at Doctor Palmer's request,
for the gratification of the pupils, the
Company marched to one of the large
rooms, and in the presence of the
scholars of both sexes were put through
the manual and firing exercises and a
few Company movements. The de-
light of the pupils was manifested by
unmistakable signs, and doubtless this
event of New Year's Day, 1879, will
long remain in their memories, and be
frequently recalled. In the meantime
the Doctor had given instructions for
coffee to be prepared for the men, and
at the conclusion of the drill they pro-
ceeded to the dining-room and enjoy-
ed the liberal provision set out for
them. Captain Harrison proposed the
health of Doctor Palmer and the
staff of the Institution. The links as-
sociating the old Rifle Company with
the past, Captain Harrison remarked,
were many and precious, and to-day
they were forging another, by the
kindness of the Doctor and his assis-
tants, which would be long talked of
in the Company. In response Doctor
Palmer expressed his gratification, and
that of the teachers and pupils, at re-
ceiving such a visit, and right heartily
extended an invitation for its repeti-
tion. Cheers were then given for the
Queen, and the Governor-General and
Princess Louise, after which the Com-
pany "fell in" and commenced the
march homeward, the armory being
reached about 1:30. The fine appear-

ance of the Company was remarked
by our citizens as they marched
through the streets. The new helmets
were worn for the first time, and look-
ed well. We observed that, according
to the order of the Adjutant General
published in the Gazette, the officers
were craped on the left arm out of re-
spect to the memory of the beloved
daughter of the Queen, H. R. H. the
Princess Alice.

In the afternoon the men, without
uniform, went over to the ranges and
had a shooting match for turkeys.

Of all the pleasant days spent by
the old company, which yesterday
entered on the forty-second year of
its existence, we venture to say none
were pleasanter than the first day of
January, 1879.

BOSTON NOTES.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The sad intelli-
gence surprisedly reached us that Mrs.
Jennie E. Evans, oldest daughter of
Mrs. Amos Smith, died, after an ill-
ness of a week, at the age of 19 years
and 8 months, on the 29th of Decem-
ber last. Her funeral took place at the
residence of her mother in Boston-
Dorchester, on the 31st ult., and was
attended by a crowded assemblage of
her relatives and friends, and there
was a very large and magnificent dis-
play of floral tributes. Her remains
were clothed in the same satin wed-
ding dress which she wore on the eve-
ning of her wedding, and were placed
in a full open rose-wood casket, cov-
ered with white broadcloth. She had
been married but about eight months,
and it was very sad to think that her
newly-married life was ended by her
untimely death. Her body was in-
terred in the family lot of her hus-
band's father in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.
Miss Carrie B. Durbrow, of New York
city, who came here to witness her
wedding last May, was also here to at-
tend her funeral.

Miss Maggie Wise, who lived in or
near Boston for some years, went to
visit her old home in Halifax, N. S.,
last fall, with the intention of coming
back here again. Instead of coming
back, word was sent here that she had
died recently. Her age was 24 or 25
years.

On the 8th inst. Mr. J. Taylor, of
Lawrence, Mass., who frequently writes
interesting articles for your valuable
paper, delivered an instructive and in-
teresting lecture on "The life of a coal-
miner" before the Boston Deaf-Mute
Society, which was largely attended.
Being a coal-miner himself, he spoke
from experience, and showed that it
was dangerous and uncertain business
to work in a coal mine. He also gave
several accounts of his narrow escapes
from death, while at work. He be-
lieved that it was our Providence who
guided him safely, while quite a num-
ber of the fellow workmen either got
injured or killed.

We are favored with a visit from Mr.
Daniel W. Cary, so well known to your
readers, who is at present staying in
Boston, in search of employment at
type-setting. It is hoped that he will
succeed in obtaining a situation.

On the 22d inst. there will be a de-
bate given before the Boston Deaf-
Mute Society. The chosen debaters
are Robert D. Livingstone and Daniel
W. Cary.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., Mr. W.
H. Goldsmith, of Cambridgeport, held
a Sunday service before the society,
which was enjoyed by the usual sized
audience.
Report has it that Mr. Charles A. S.
Dickson, of Newton, formerly of Chel-
sea, was married to Miss — Nichols,
of Boston, formerly of Dedham, on the
8th inst.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1879.

A WORD ABOUT DEAF AND DUMB
IMPOSTORS.

To the Editor of the Leader:

I ask the privilege of calling atten-
tion through your columns to a class
of persons, so lost to shame and self-
respect, who go about soliciting alms,
pretending to be deaf and dumb. This
class has grown somewhat in numbers
and audacity within the past few years,
and will doubtless continue to increase
so long as thoughtless persons give
them assistance. It would be far bet-
ter to send them to some one of the
agents of organized charity, whose
duty and pleasure it is to investigate
the cases of applicants, and who will
gladly relieve the deserving.

The person Dean, or O'Brien, sent
to the Workhouse this morning, was
heard from a few days ago at Flint,
Michigan, where he was arrested for
the same offense. That he is deaf and
dumb there are excellent reasons for
doubting. A person who has never
heard or spoke would, from an un-
acquaintance with sound and rhythm,
be the least likely to indulge in poetry,
as this Dean does. Nor would he be
expected to be able to spell words by
sound. There are other ways of de-
tecting this class of impostors.

Cleveland, Jan. 8, 1879.

Never trouble another for what you
can do yourself.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION NOTES.

DEAR JOURNAL:—We are now in the
midst of that most delightful season,
winter, when men carry their hands in
their pockets and seldom straighten
their backs. Though usually sharp
and biting, it has redeeming qualities.
There is something peculiarly exhi-
lating in the sight of newly-fallen
snow, and the storm which brings it is
not without a certain charm. As I
write, the sight from my window is
"just splendid" as I look out upon
the graceful eddying of the drifts,
sporting with by the wind, and the
silent gliding of the feath

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1879.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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BROTHERHOOD AMONG THE DEAF AND DUMB—FRUITFUL OF MUCH GOOD.

All know the primary signification of the term BROTHERHOOD. All acquainted with the family relations of the home circle understand the meaning of the word in its restricted sense, and even the simplicity of childhood comprehends the privileges and duties sustained by a brother in a relative sense; but there is a broader meaning embodied in the word,—something which reaches far out beyond the pale of the domestic fireside of the home relation. In Scriptural terms, as well as in many society usages, it has a meaning broad and deep,—not circumscribed by the ties of consanguineous relationship.

In the broadest acceptance of the word, all mankind are brothers and sisters, having descended from the common parent stock—Adam and Eve. Again, in a Christian sense, those who do the will of their Heavenly Father are not only brothers and sisters of one another, but, by virtue of their heavenly heirship, are accounted by Christ the Savior as His brothers, sisters, and mothers; and how blessed, indeed, is such a regal relationship,—kin to the universal, heavenly King!

Church societies and many other organizations have their fraternal brotherhoods; but, technically speaking, they are not unfrequently of more limited application than the brotherhood claimed by the great Teacher, although, to a considerable extent, such brotherhoods are often found to embrace excellent virtues, notwithstanding their imperfections and shortcomings.

Owing to natural and identical sympathies there exists, but often mixed with a large amount of inherent selfishness, a sort of common brotherhood among the deaf and dumb. This, for what it is worth, is both good and commendable. But it is a kind of brotherhood which is frequently found to go too little in the right and too far in the wrong direction. It is good only when it seeks the good of the deaf-mute community: it is prejudicial and censurable when prompted by a spirit of selfishness. Christian virtue, flanked by brotherly love, is kind, forbearing, forgiving, devoid of envy, or of selfish motives (as far as possible, for all, or nearly all, are somewhat given to the fault by nature,) and endeavors to promote the comfort and happiness of the common brotherhood.

The different ways of marring the happiness of the deaf-mute brotherhood are by no means few, while the opportunities for promoting its temporal and spiritual welfare are legion. A few of the easy means for accomplishing the former are suggested by malice, self-importance, vanity, overbearing manners, greed, and a bearing towards others which seems to say "great I and little you." Some of the necessary attributes which cement the brotherhood of the deaf and dumb are patience, meekness, condescension, forgiveness, forbearance, tender solicitude for those in distress and those who are poverty-stricken, the afflicted and the erring. These qualities of true manhood will not tempt one to despise the poor, nor assume lofty airs in the presence of those whose lot in life is less resplendent, or whose social or financial condition is not so highly favored.

Christianity will not pass an unfortunate, afflicted brother by on the opposite side of the street, leaving the wounded brother to be cared for by some Samaritan who may chance to pass that way.

Brotherly love is better known by deeds than profession. It does not teach the opulent to frown upon the beggar, nor the man of easy circumstances and "fine work" to despise the heavy laborer or the itinerant pedlar. It does not encourage self-righteousness, nor suffer the low and defiled to persist in drunkenness without warn-

ing, or the fallen to habituate the gambler's den unchallenged.

Brotherly love among the deaf and dumb seeks to enlarge the manhood of the deaf-mute brotherhood, purify society, assist the helpless, elevate the lowly, rescue the perishing, respond to the cause of the defenseless, encourage the wavering, and care for and protect the rights of the poor and oppressed. It will not despise, neglect, nor treat with contempt the brother of low degree, but, on the contrary, will sympathize with the poor, and, as far as possible, ameliorate the condition of the needy.

Then, fellow-mutes, let us rise to the convictions of duty, which is due to our own deaf-mute brotherhood. By following the path marked out by Christian principles we may not only perpetuate the good which already attaches to our brotherhood, but may also add lustre to the meaning of the term. With all our frailties, and they are countless, there is a tenacity, almost an incomprehensiveness, in our devotion, as a people, to the interests of our common brotherhood, which is seldom excelled, if equalled, by any other class of people on God's humble foot-stool. But, not content with our common sympathies so largely displayed in the past, let us stir ourselves to the present and to be common welfare. Let us strive to be better to ourselves, our own class of people, be true to our manhood, loyal to all humanity, Christian men and women, alive to moral, social, and intellectual progression, and then shall we be esteemed and respected by the common world and be accounted worthy of Christ's brotherhood.

CHURCH NOTICES.

On Sunday, the 26th inst., there will be a service for deaf-mutes in St. Paul's Church, Albany, at 2:30 p. m., conducted by Mr. James Lewis and in Christ Church, Williamsburg, at 3 p. m., conducted by Mr. J. S. Wells. Mr. Lewis will lecture to the Troy Club on Saturday evening, the 25th inst.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO THE LATE JOHN A. JACOBS.

WHEREAS, the all-wise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our highly valued friend Prof. John A. Jacobs, the late Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,

And WHEREAS, we, formerly pupils of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and under his care, wish to tender our deepest sympathies to the bereaved relatives, therefore

Resolved, That by the death of John A. Jacobs we have lost a true-hearted friend and a most effective and upright officer.

Resolved, That his efforts in behalf of deaf-mute instruction has placed him in the highest rank among the benefactors of this class.

Resolved, That we wish to bear witness in regard to his character and manners. Always kind and loving, but firm in order and discipline, he was always ready to reach out his hand to help the needy.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the relatives, and the officers of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and also to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, and the Kentucky Deaf-Mute.

WILLIAM J. BLOUNT,
CHARLES KEARNEY.

Wyoming's Recent Great Storm.

WYOMING, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1879.
EDITOR JOURNAL:—We have had severe stormy weather every day since the 21st ult., except New Years, which was a pleasant day. The Christmas tree entertainment at Wyoming had to be postponed until Saturday night; and at Dale, another village in our town, a Sunday-school concert and Christmas tree were put off until New Years. The cars have been blocked in by the snow drifts; some collisions, and one train thrown down an embankment near here, but it was a freight train and no lives were lost. The people, most generally, think we are having the worst storms we have had for several years. There has not a team passed here in two days. It is not as cold as it is sometimes (mercury ten degrees above zero), but the strong wind penetrates every crevice.

Our little daughter is spending her holiday vacation at home. The vacation commenced December 21st and lasts two weeks. She enjoys telling us all she has learned. She talks some, and spells almost every thing with her fingers, and always spells her words right. We think they have an excellent school at Rochester.

Ora says Mr. Westervelt was sick, and had the doctor in the night, and she was very sorry, but she hopes he is well now.

We are afraid that, if this bad weather continues, the scholars will not all be able to return when the school commences.

Mrs. JOHN S. MILLER.

Bilious Colic and Bilious Dysentery cured by a few drops of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 48-ly

Take the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL for 1879.

The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Itemizer*.

Mr. William Bailey, of Beverly, Mass., preached to deaf-mutes in St. Paul's Church, Boston, January 12th.

Bishop Robertson has issued a lay-reader's license to Mr. D. A. Simpson to read the services of the church to the St. Louis mutes.

Mrs. Cornell, of Kirkville, Mo., a graduate of the New York Institution, died recently, so Bishop Robertson informed the Rev. A. W. Mann. CHARLES A. S. Dickson, of Newton Center, Mass., and Miss Etta C. Nichols, of East Dedham, Mass., were married at Newton Center, January 8th, by Rev. W. N. Clarke.

Mr. Lewis, the man who lost both of his legs on the railroad, an account of which appeared in a recent number of the JOURNAL, died two weeks ago at the St. Louis County Poor House.

At a special confirmation by Bishop Robertson at Christ Church, St. Louis, January 12th, a class of six deaf-mute candidates was presented by Rev. A. W. Mann. About 60 deaf-mutes were present.

The city railroad company of Indianapolis is extending the Washington street railroad track eastward to the deaf-mute institution. It will be a great convenience to the inmates of that institution.

LAST WEEK we received an order for 1,000 manual alphabet cards for a deaf-mute institution, 400 with the name of the principal on the reverse side and 600 with the name of the institution. We have still more for sale cheap, all forwarded postage paid.

REV. A. W. MANN had the pleasure of meeting, at St. Louis recently, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of St. Paul, Minn., a former teacher at the Louisiana Institution, at Baton Rouge. Mr. Thomas has not forgotten the silent vernacular. He and Mr. Noyes, of the Minnesota Institution, were teachers together there.

A writer, a pupil of the Georgia Institution, says there was a recent debate on "Hog Raising." W. R. Jones and Style Philip spoke for the affirmative; James Shannon and Andrew West on the negative side. Result: a large majority in favor of raising hogs. Good for the majors.

JOSEPH FLICK, the father of Joseph Flick, the deaf-mute, died at Manlius Station, Onondaga county, N. Y., December 31st, aged 71 years. He had lived in that county 61 years, and at Manlius Station 45 years. He was well known and highly respected in Syracuse.

We learn, with regret, that our correspondent "Hamlet" is confined to the house by rheumatic affection of the neck and shoulders. It is hoped that he will soon fully recover, and we are glad to know that his illness did not prevent his sending us a contribution for this week's paper, and which will be found in another portion of our paper.

A Boston correspondent writes: J. O. David, of Amherst, N. H., officiated for the Boston Deaf-Mute Society Sunday, January 12th, giving much satisfaction. There were present at the forenoon service about 40; at Bible-class about 30; at prayer and conference meeting in the afternoon about six, notwithstanding there was a service held in St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church that afternoon. It has been proposed by the Boston society to discontinue its Sunday evening meetings for a while, and try the plan of establishing an afternoon service instead, it being inconvenient for many living out of the city to attend the evening. It is hoped that the change will succeed. Mr. J. T. Tillagust, of New Bedford, (one of the committee of the Boston society) was present, and proceeded to Salem on Monday to attend the annual meeting of that society.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Indiana Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb is at hand. The sum of \$56,967.63 was asked from the State for additions to the institution, with suitable accommodations for 100 more pupils. The shops were sustained, as usual, from the profits on the work of the pupils. The receipts for current expenses were \$63,194.73; expenditures, \$62,997.90; total unexpended November 1st, 1878, \$608.78. The cost to the State per capita for the pupils was \$182.06. The number of pupils at the institution November 1st, 1877, was males, 196; females, 124; total, 320; number of new pupils admitted, males, 20; females, 30; total, 50; number of pupils readmitted, males, 4; females, 5; total, 9; total number instructed, males, 220; females, 159; total, 379; number of pupils discharged, males, 32; females, 19; total, 51; number in attendance November 1st, 1878, males, 183; females, 140; total, 323. Satisfactory progress was made both in the literary and manual department of the institution.

We are indebted to the compliments of Mr. George H. Pond, editor of the *Mirror*, for a copy of the thirteenth bi-annual report of the Michigan Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, for the years 1877 and 1878. In 1877 the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated for specific purposes, viz: For water-closets to accommodate dormitories, \$1,000; fifty rods of plank walk, \$150; two hundred squares of floors, \$1,000; one washing machine and mangle, \$500; steam cooking apparatus, \$300; one fire-proof safe, \$250; one set of platform scales, \$150; wardrobes, \$200; two hundred rods of board fence, \$500; partitions in and ventilating dormitories, \$1,045; two pianos, \$600. The improvements for which the above appropriation was provided have been made. For current expenses for this and next year the sum of \$83,236, which is \$23,514 less than was asked by the trustees in the last previous report, and \$4,394 less than the amount finally appropriated, is called for from the legislature. Of the last appropriation \$13,500, to the credit of the institution, was in the hands of the State treasurer September 30th, 1878, of which, the trustees believed, there would be \$1,000 unexpended December 30th, 1878, after all bills were liquidated. During the school year 1876-7 the largest number of pupils present at one time was 224; whole number enrolled, 238; number of new pupils admitted, 34. In the school year 1877-8 the largest number present at one time was 251; whole number enrolled, 257; number of new pupils admitted, 41. Of the 257 pupils enrolled in both years 59 were blind and 238 were deaf and dumb. The literary advancement was good, and good progress was made by the pupils who took lessons in the various trades taught them.

A very plain, humbly-dressed woman entered the fashionable doors of the First Congregational one Sunday, and many a Sunday after that. She appeared at home, and glided past the ushers, walking the extent of the middle aisle, and taking a few very near to the front. During the exercises her eyes never left the minister's face, prayer, sermon, or hymn tune. Mrs. Stetson's deepest contralto tone, Mrs. Howell's highest bird note, Sam Mayer's sweetest, softest tenor failed to affect her even so much as the flutter of an eyelid or the parting of a lip. The conviction gradually grew upon me that she was one of those stolid, unresponsive people who had no heart to touch, no depth of soul to stir. I misjudged the woman. God forgive me, for she was deaf and dumb, and had been from birth. Not a chord of music, not a cadence of the human

voice had ever reached her brain. All that preaching, all that singing, all that organ playing fell against her ear only to be beaten back, repulsed and discomfited. She had never heard Dennis' sweetest of church tunes, nor Pleyel's grandest of hymns, nor old Duke street, nor Boylston, nor St. Ann, but when I watched her closely once in a while I could see her face brighten up, her eyes kindle, she straightened in her seat, her head took a new poise. I knew then that the De. was giving her the text in the sign-language, with which he is so familiar, or a forcible translation from his discourse, or some beautiful application from Scripture that might be of comfort to her. She is a lesson to me now, that woman. She comes, rain or shine, for the few grains she gets, while I, who have the whole granary open before me, scarce care to take any trouble for it all, and yawn and close my eyes perhaps behind my fan. I always distrust those flexible fingers in the pulpit now; I do not know what beautiful message they may be weighted with, but I know, whatever may be his subject or his text, the Dr. is sure of one attentive person, for the eager eyes of that silent woman, in whose ear is the stillness of the tomb, never leave him lest she miss some motion that may mean speech to her. —San Francisco paper.

CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

THE ADMIRABLE PHILANTHROPY OF SUCH A PUBLIC BENEFIT.

[Union Daily Republican, Jan. 11, 1879.]

It is a well known fact that this institution, which was opened in March, 1875, is situated in the beautiful city of Rome, on Madison street, and its flourishing and prosperous condition is a matter of intense gratification to all. In the spring of 1875 it occupied only one building (rented), but the rapid increase in the number of pupils, from year to year, made it necessary for the managers to secure additional room, and at present, it forms what might be called a habitation by itself, consisting of ten buildings—one, a commodious school house, with a chapel on the second floor, is its own building, having been erected in the summer of 1877.

One building is occupied for laundry uses, and a small one is utilized for a general repair, shoe and carpenter shop, in which the few that can be employed shop themselves.

GOOD MASTERS OF THE TRADES.

The girls also are taught sewing every day, and attend to other household duties. Excepting the hospital, which takes up all of one building, and is properly isolated, all the rest are used for general living purposes. The other statistics of the institution are a board of fifteen trustees, a principal, eight instructors, a matron, three assistant matrons, a housekeeper, a nurse, two supervisors, and about fifteen common servants. There are connected with the institution 130 scholars. The steady increase of pupils necessitated either renting other houses or putting up a building to accommodate the additional number of applicants, so last summer the managers decided to build on the lot, consisting of about nine acres of land, which was presented to the institution by two or three of the most worthy citizens of Rome. The building is a two-story brick building, with an attic and a large spacious basement, and is fast approaching completion. It will be ready for occupancy in about two months, and will accommodate from fifty to sixty pupils. Into this building

will be put and thus this institution will have what is essential for all institutions, viz: a place where the little ones can be put by themselves, and thereby rendering them less liable to be injured by the older ones. In the basement of the new building will be a large, spacious kitchen, with a range large enough to cook for a hundred persons; annexed to the kitchen will be a pleasant room to be used as a dining-room for the servants. Upon the first floor there will be four large school-rooms, the main dining-rooms, store rooms and a few bed rooms. The second floor is divided into 16 large rooms, to be used as sleeping apartments for the pupils. Each room is large enough for four beds and a closet for each occupant. The attic, which runs the whole length of the building, will be used as a drying and ironing room. A short distance from the main building a one story frame building has been constructed to be used solely for laundry purposes. It will contain all the modern conveniences and will be a great addition to the institution. All the necessary bathing facilities and conveniences for the pupils will be placed in the basement of the building.

ITS WORKINGS.

Having gone somewhat fully into a description of the growth and situation of the institution, perhaps it will be interesting to give a brief account of its workings and the inside life of the concern. Everything goes on like clock-work; breakfast at 7 a. m.; school from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; dinner at 12:15 p. m.; school from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m.; work from 4 p. m. to 5 p. m.; supper at 5 p. m.; study hours from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.; lights out at 9 p. m. Such is the every day routine except Saturdays and Sundays, when there is a slight change, on which days there is no school, religious exercises taking the place of school on Sundays. Every Saturday there is something going on for the amusement of the pupils, either a meeting of the Literary Association or a sociable in the large dining-room; on Sunday evening a religious lecture in the chapel by some one of the teachers.

SOCIAL.

On Thanksgiving evening the pupils had a masquerade party; on Christmas eve a beautiful Christmas tree amused what pupils remained, a large number having gone home for the holidays; on New Year's night there was a sociable, at which the pupils enjoyed themselves greatly. All the officers and teachers do all in their power to make it as pleasant and homelike as possible for the unfortunate class put under their charge. A cordial invitation is extended to all those who may think it worth while, to be present at any of these entertainments, and the Principal will take great pleasure in showing visitors about the institution at all times, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

For The Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

"RAMBLER'S" RAMBLINGS.

In the fall of 1877 I received a letter from a cousin, inviting me to go on a hunting trip with him. Work being slack, after some debate, I concluded to accept, and, collecting my traps, &c., accompanied by a noble Mastiff, which had been trained for the woods, I took passage on the Grand Trunk Railroad for the nearest station, on the line, to my uncle's residence, where I was met by my cousins, Freeman and Albert, who almost shook the breath out of my body by the vigor with which they pumped my hands up and down to prove the heartiness of their welcome. Jumping into the carriage, which, with its noble span of blacks, stood near, and seeing that my gun and traps were aboard, we started for their home, arriving at supper time. After being introduced to the rest of the family, we drew up to the table, and, after a fervent blessing had been asked, we, travelers, attacked the viands with hearty appetites. For a while nothing was heard but the clatter of knives and forks, but when the keen edge had been taken from our appetites inquiries were made of the old friends and relatives of the family, who lived in my vicinity. After supper was over we drew our chairs around the fire, and chatted of family affairs, the conversation being interpreted to me by my youngest cousin, who had taught himself the manual alphabet in anticipation of my visit and our trip to the back-woods. I spent a week pleasantly, helping on the farm during the day, and discussing the object of my visit during the long evenings. Several places were named as affording good trapping, but my cousin and I were desirous of seeing that garden of Maine, Aroostook county. So, after discussing the subject, pro and con, we decided to start for there the next Monday.

Monday dawned bright and sunny, and, after a hearty breakfast, our guns, traps, and provisions were placed in a long Canadian buck-board wagon, drawn by the same noble pair of blacks that had brought me from the railroad. Whistling to our dogs, we mounted and started off, accompanied by an elder cousin, who was to bring back the team as soon as we should reach that noble sheet of water, known as Moosehead Lake.

About two days after leaving my uncle's we came in sight of the lake, and soon pitched our tent on the banks of old Moosehead. While my elder cousin was taking care of the horses cousin Albert and I started a fire, and prepared our fishing line, determined to have a feast on broiled trout to go with our salt pork damper. Making a cast, we did not have to wait long for a bite, and in the course of thirty minutes had caught a dozen speckled beauties weighing from 8 ounces to 3 pounds each. These were soon prepared for the bed of coals. It did not take long to cook them, and we were soon discussing the subject without more excellent food than brook trout, fresh from their native element, could be obtained. The trout and subject disappeared at the same time, thereby deciding the matter in the negative. After replenishing the fire we drew our blankets around us, and lighting our pipes, indulged in a smoke while asking directions from my elder cousin as to the direction of the camp of an old trapper and hunter, whom we had engaged as guide. Our pipes being emptied, we wrapped our blankets tightly around us and, laying down on our feet to the fire, were soon asleep.

The next morning we were awakened by the dogs, pawing at the blankets, and, jumping up, we saw that the sun had risen before us. After a bath in the clear waters of the lake we prepared breakfast, and soon it was over. Launching our birch canoe, which we had brought with us, and bidding farewell to our elder cousin, we dipped our paddles into the water and in the course of half an hour had lost sight of our comrade. A few hours of hard rowing brought us to the camp of our guide, whom we found on the lookout for us. We passed the remainder of the day at the camp, preparing for our journey.

The next morning, after a breakfast of trout and damper, we started off into the woods, in Indian file, and at nightfall were thirty miles from the lake.

The next day proved drizzly, and, erecting a brush camp, we stowed our traps in it, and taking our guns, started out to shoot partridges and rabbits for dinner. After a few hours' tramp we returned well laden with birds, and soon after our guide came into camp with a fawn on his shoulders. He had hardly returned before the rain came down heavily, and we were close prisoners the remainder of the day. Night came on and it still rained, but the next morning was clear, and we started before sunrise, and at night were seventy miles from the lake. We reached an old logging camp just at sunset, and, finding it suitable for our purpose, decided to make it our headquarters while in that vicinity. For the next three weeks we remained here, meeting with good luck in trapping on the banks of streams in the neighborhood of the camp. While we had gathered over four hundred and seventy pounds of fine spruce gum, within a circle of

five miles of our camp, our traps had yielded us one bearskin, 30 minks, and 7 otters, and 20 foxes had fallen beneath our guns.

Having about exhausted the game in that vicinity, we pulled up stakes and started in a northerly direction for Houlton, leaving our furs and guns at a neighboring camp of lagers, to be sent to us when snow fell. At Houlton my cousin found letters, recalling him home. Being desirous of seeing more of the country, I parted from him, taking the guide with me, and for two weeks passed over various parts of the country, examining the settling lands, and getting information as to the method of clearing a farm.

But my article is growing too long. So I will leave it until another time, provided the editor's patience is not already exhausted.

Our furs brought \$275, and game, at 20 cents a pound, \$95. RAMBLER. Damariscotta, Me., Jan. 14, 1879.

The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes with its Home for the Aged and Infirm.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1878.

A Friend	100.00
Mrs. S. Y. Fleming	5.00
G. W. Schmitt	2.00
A Friend	1.00
Three deaf-mute friends (and)	15.00
Mrs. Lansing and Miss Guller	25.00
All Saints' Day, in memoriam	25.00
Two Friends to send a deaf-mute	10.00
Wm. J. Morris	5.00
Mrs. Jane E. Williams	5.00
William P. Low	10.00
St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn	20.87
Mrs. J. Morris	5.00
D. Clarkson	25.00
B. B. Sherman	10.00
Engene O. Sullivan	10.00
C. G. Guther's Sons	5.00
Miss Baxter	5.00
A. Rummel	25.00
St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn	13.20
St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn	43.30
Mrs. Annie T. Crosson	10.00
Proceeds of reception and sale of the Home, (\$18.50 arising from the New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and \$16.50 being for a new carpet)	33.75
M. R. Jeap	10.00
Mrs. J. H. Morgan	5.00
C. W. Ohlwall	1.00
All Saints' Church	5.00
Thank Offering	10.00
Services for deaf-mutes at St. Andrew's, Harlem, and Christ Church, Williamsburg	.42
H. H. Morgan	25.00
H. T. Morgan	10.00
George A. Clark & Brother	20.00
The Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co.	10.00

Cash	10.00
A. Lunt	10.00
Mrs. J. S. Little, for carpet at Home	5.00
Miss Bismarck	5.00
Mrs. Morrill	1.00
Miss Lawrence, Amherst, Mass.	1.00
E. B. Denbigh	1.00
S. W. Carey	10.00
E. W. Coleman	5.00
M. J. Hall	5.00
Henry Hoe	5.00
B. T. Auchmerty	5.00
F. M. Shepherd	10.00
M. J. Hall	5.00
C. G. Baldwin	5.00
Mr. C. Barlow	2.00
J. J. McComb	5.00
A. R. Macdonough	5.00
A. B. Chisholm	1.00
Mrs. G. W. Burnham	2.00
J. C. Lottier	2.00
C. P. Huntington	5.00
A. C. Zabriskie	5.00
C. P. Huntington	5.00
C. P. Huntington	5.00
Geo. A. Baker	5.00
J. A. Horsey	2.00
W. K. Lashrop	2.00
M. J. Hall	2.00
A. Koffman	2.00
Leopold Edlitz	2.00
A. A. Haven	2.00
P. Minis	2.00
Oelrichs & Co.	10.00
C. D. Dickey	10.00
P. M. Boynton	10.00
J. H. Boynton	5.00
J. J. Crane	5.00
W. P. Clyde	5.00
C. B. Brumfield	10.00
Hotel Brunswick	10.00
F. Pott	2.00
Wm. G. Davis	2.00
Legg & Co.	5.00
Cash and Anonymous	55.44
Miss Grace Wilkes	5.00
Miss H. K. Wilkes	5.00
Wm. G. Hunt	100.00
Frank Work	100.00
J. T. Tuttle	10.00
P. Lorrillard & Co.	10.00
St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn	25.00
C. B. Greenough	5.00
George Cecil	2.00
W. J. Schenck	2.00
M. J. Hall	1.00
Mrs. A. T. Stewart for the Home	250.00
C. E. F. B. St. Claire	1.00
Mrs. C. L. Spencer	100.00
Miss Cadogan, Le. Wainburg	50.00
St. Andrew's Church, Harlem	2.25
John Knowler	100.00
C. W. Platts	100.00
J. L. Lequey	15.00
George H. Watson	250.00
Christmas offering at St. Ann's	1.00
St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn	15.29
Christ Church, Williamsburg	.45
H. W. Thayer	10.00
Mrs. S. C. Williams	5.00
Harvey Major	5.00
J. B. Hayden	5.00
Lehman Brothers	2.00
Francis H. Slado	5.00
E. R. Dingham	2.00
J. B. Reed	5.00
W. C. Schermerhorn	5.00
Mrs. D. H. Haight	5.00
H. H. Hayden	1.00
J. Schmitz	1.00
Mrs. T. D. Balcock	10.00
Clark & Leaman	5.00
W. V. Metcalf	10.00
E. J. Metcalf	5.00
N. Smith	2.00
Adrienne Platt & Co.	5.00
J.	

Correspondence.

[Although our columns are open for the publicity of the opinions of all, we do not identify ourselves with, or hold ourselves responsible for those expressed by any of our correspondents.]

NOTES FROM PROF. JOB TURNER.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1879.

MY DEAR MR. RIDER:—I must not fail to take advantage of my stay at the institution to tell you some important incidents of my work. After a sojourn of three days in the city, I came here on the last day of the old year to visit Dr. Peet, Dr. Porter, and others. I was advised by Dr. Peet to remain here until I was ready to start for the South. This has been my quiet and pleasant home; the right home for the fatigued missionary.

On the morning of the 1st inst., at the request of Dr. Peet, the principal, I conducted a short New Years service in the chapel, my text being, "And they did all eat, and were filled, and they took up of the fragments that remained twelve baskets full."—Matthew xiv: 20, which verse was fully dwelt upon in the sign-language, exhorting the pupils to try to gather up many temporal and spiritual fragments, which were wasted during the preceding year, for the new year, now begun.

On New Years morning Professor Gamage, a graceful skater, invited me to skate with him on the Central Park Lake, which invitation I accepted with unhesitating delight. I had the great pleasure of skating for the first time in forty years. Truly, I found it a delicious pastime. Although I had not had that pleasure for that length of time, I could skate as well as I did in 1839. There must have been 50,000 persons skating on the ice at that time.

About three hundred of the pupils have gone home to spend the holidays, leaving about two hundred here.

On the 1st inst., I made several New Years calls in the city, saying "a happy new year" to Rev. Dr. Gallandet and his family, Mrs. Carlin, Mrs. Sip, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, and several others.

I would have stopped over at Utica to pay my respects to my faithful friend Mr. Carlin, the celebrated deaf-mute artist, but for the furious snow storm.

I did not fail to visit the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, and Miss Middleton and Miss Seymour kindly treated me to nice cakes and lemonade, which pleased my palate. In them I always find faithful friends. There I made the acquaintance of a deaf-mute gentleman from Philadelphia, Washington Houston, a relation of the celebrated General Samuel Houston, who achieved the independence of Texas before it was annexed to the United States. I was in Houston, Tex., last April. It is a fine town. There he is the remains of the chieftain. At the Home I found Mr. James Barnes confined to his room, he having sprained his hip by falling, I believe, in a fit. He is the oldest living pupil, of 1817, of the Hartford school, all his old classmates having died.

Yesterday morning Dr. Peet had prayers in the chapel, giving his text, "And Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said unto him, Before the cock crow twice, thou shalt deny me thrice, and when he thought thereon, he wept."—Mark xiv: 72.

Allow me to give a condensed history of this institution. The United States Government sent William Lee, Esq., to Bordeaux, France, as a United States Consul, which position he held several years, becoming acquainted with Mr. F. Gard, a distinguished pupil of the Abbe St. Serein, the principal of the deaf and dumb institution at that place. In 1816 Mr. Lee returned home, bringing a letter from Mr. Gard. It was written in excellent English, and he handed it to Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, a celebrated doctor in New York city, who had become a man of learning and benevolence. He had taken so deep an interest in the welfare of deaf-mutes that he conversed with Rev. John Stanford, who had met a number of deaf-mutes, and with Dr. Samuel Ackerly, whose heart was always open to every call of benevolence. These three gentlemen called a meeting, and Governor DeWitt Clinton, who built the Erie Canal, between Albany and Buffalo, was elected one of the directors. Afterwards this institution acquired a legal existence on the 15th of April, 1817, which was, by an interesting coincidence, the same day that the American Asylum, at Hartford, Conn., was opened for the reception of pupils. On the 22d of May, 1817, the directors met for the first time, and, after careful discussion and wise consideration, decided to write to England for a teacher, to which no answer came until 1818. On the 24th of March, 1818, the deaf-mute inhabitants of New York being collected in the court-room of the City Hall, lent an affecting influence to an appeal which Dr. Mitchell made to a meeting of the most influential ladies and gentlemen of the city. Then the city authorities wisely set apart a room in the almshouse for a deaf-mute school. Instead of waiting to hear from Europe about a teacher, the directors engaged Mr. Abraham O. Stansburg, once for one year steward of the American Asylum, to take charge of the school. He opened the school with only four young deaf-mutes, but they were to live at home, and come to him every day like speaking day scholars. The close of the year 1818 found thirty-three pupils gathered in the school, and Miss Mary Stansburg employed as an additional teacher. The city of New York agreed to give the school an annual appropriation of \$400, besides which it received charitable contributions, many benevolent ladies and gentlemen having agreed to pay three dollars an-

nually, or thirty dollars in one sum. Their charity was perfectly pure, and this institution has grown great and valuable out of it. In the spring of 1819, the number of pupils having been increased to forty-seven, it was found impossible to keep the institution on the limited funds they could command. Therefore an exhibition of the pupils was held before the legislature in Albany, and soon they passed a bill making an appropriation of \$10,000 from the State treasury, and securing to the institution a moiety of the tax on lotteries in the city of New York. In June, 1819, Mr. Horace Looftbrow was appointed as an assistant teacher, which position he held about two years, when he took the place of Mr. Stansburg, who had been principal for ten years, and who departed for Europe. What afterwards became of him is not known to the writer. In 1827 the legislature passed a bill granting \$10,000 to aid in the erection of a large building for the permanent use of the institution, in Fifth street, the city having donated an acre of ground to it; but some ten acres of land adjoining were leased from the city for the use of the pupils. The building was completed and occupied, and what has transpired since that time is too well known for a repetition.

I am about leaving here for the South, stopping over at Philadelphia to hold a service on Sunday, Rev. H. W. Syle, the deaf-mute rector, being sick.

I had almost forgotten to say that the pupils enjoyed a re-union in the girls' sitting-room last night, as they do every New Years night.

I still feel sorry that the snow storms prevented me from going to Mexico, in consequence of which I had to fly down South fast to avoid being snow-bound.

Sincerely yours,
JOB TURNER.

PENN. INST. FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 6, 1879.

MY DEAR MR. RIDER:—I will now write to you again in the midst of my southern work, already begun.

Last Friday we were about three quarters of an hour in crossing the Hudson River from New York to Jersey City, through floating ice, our boat often putting back and plunging through the ice. The Philadelphia train waited for us, and we got off the moment we reached the wharf. We ran to the cars as fast as our legs could carry us, and reaching this, the City of Brotherly Love, at 6 o'clock, I received a most cordial welcome from Principal Foster, in whom I always find a warm friend. In about two hours after my arrival he requested me to lecture in the chapel, which I did with pleasure, speaking on the "faults of deaf-mute graduates," to give the pupils hints.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning Mr. Weed, formerly principal of the Ohio and Wisconsin institutions, and now a teacher in this, asked me to officiate for him, as he had a sick child which required his presence. So I discoursed on the 4th verse of the 3d chapter of Jeremiah—"Wilt thou not from this time cry, My Father, thou art the guide of my youth?"

In the afternoon a service for deaf-mutes was conducted by the writer in St. Stephen's Church, in which was assembled one of the largest and finest deaf-mute audiences that I ever knew of. I am told that the church last summer underwent extensive repairs, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, which amount could have built a neat chapel for the deaf and dumb somewhere in this city. After the service a good number of the deaf-mutes repaired to the Sunday-school to attend Bible class. The class was opened and closed by the missionary with prayer. Notice was given to the deaf-mute congregation that Mr. Pratt, one of the teachers, would deliver a lecture before the deaf-mute society next Thursday night. I cannot help wishing to give you a condensed history of this institution.

Before the establishment of this institution, a number of deaf and dumb children were frequently seen wandering about the streets in various parts of the city, which caused the opening of this school. A Jew named David G. Seixas had a humble crockery ware shop in this city, and took so deep an interest in the deaf-mutes that he picked up several of these children, took them to his house, and gave them food and clothes from his scanty means. He soon opened a school of eleven pupils—five boys and six girls—the first school for deaf-mutes in Pennsylvania. He had no knowledge of any system of instruction, and was, therefore, obliged to invent his own method. I was well acquainted with one of his pupils, Mr. James C. Murtagh, long ago deceased, a teacher in this institution. He was a man of remarkable inventive genius, and one of the most graceful sign-makers in this institution. He and the late Principal Hutton were on the most intimate terms, like brothers, for they were of the same mechanical minds. Mr. Murtagh made a miniature locomotive, and could make it run on a circular plank, by means of steam, like a regular locomotive. The miniature locomotive is now preserved in the museum, or, more properly called, the cabinet of this institution. He made several wonderful experiments. The deaf-mute teachers are only three in number, their names being Prof. Thomas Jefferson Trist, and Mrs. Coulter and Miss Knabe, all intelligent and civil. I must not omit to say that Mr. Trist's grandfather was President Thomas Jefferson, well known as the author of the Declaration of Independence. The President had so high an opinion of the deaf-mutes of Virginia that he would have added a deaf-mute department to the University of Virginia but for opposition, from which I infer that he must have

met with several distinguished or well educated deaf-mutes, two or three of whom I have heard.

To my great regret, want of time prevents me from saying any more about this institution. I am going to Baltimore now.

I have just heard, with sorrow, of the death of Superintendent Jacobs, of the Kentucky Institution.

Sincerely yours,
JOB TURNER.

A GOOD LETTER FROM HARTFORD.

FIVE DEAF-MUTES RECEIVED INTO CHURCH-FELLOWSHIP.

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 3, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The compliments of the season to you. As your paper enters upon the threshold of the New Year, may I hope for the success of the JOURNAL, and an increase of its number of readers tenfold. The past year has closed with events of much sadness, but may we hope the new year will give us a harvest of blessings.

Sabbath, the 5th inst., was an occasion of great joy not only to the deaf-mutes of Norwich and that section of Connecticut, but also to the people of Norwich in general, and I call on all Christians to rejoice with us. An hour and a half in the morning, before the hour of church service, was occupied in a preliminary examination of candidates for church membership. Each candidate expressed the state of his feelings on paper, which was read by Prof. D. E. Bartlett, and their esteemed Sabbath-school teacher, Mr. Edmunds.

The hour for service approaching, a large number of deaf-mutes were assembled in the lecture room of Park Church to welcome Prof. Bartlett, of Hartford. The whole assembly was soon conducted into the body of the church and given seats near the pulpit.

Rev. Mr. Bacon, ascending the platform, duly opened the service, the choir uniting their voices with the tremulous strains of the organ. Prof. Bartlett interpreted the Scripture reading and prayer delivered by the pastor. The sight was novel, yet interesting, and it was a great gratification to those whose ears could receive no sound.

The subject of the sermon was the converting power. The text was Mark vi: 34 to 37—"And looking up to heaven, he sighed, and saith unto him, Ephphatha, that is, Be opened, &c." The minister explained several methods by which cures were effected by our Saviour. When the deaf and dumb person was brought to Jesus, his friends asked Jesus to lay His hands upon him that he might recover hearing and speech. This form he avoided. The manner of healing one of his disabilities is done in such a way as best suits the Author of the healing. When the deaf and dumb person was brought to Jesus, He took him aside from the people, and put His fingers into his ears, and He spat and touched his tongue. He showed that His mode of healing was secret, and He did not want the miracle published, for Jesus charged the man that he should tell no man. "And looking up to heaven, he sighed." The minister said that He looked up to heaven, acknowledging the power of God, and the reason that he sighed was to show His earnest prayer, He being a mediator between God and man. The friends of the deaf and dumb in Christ's ability to effect a cure, without which their request would not have been granted. All things are given through faith. By faith a young daughter of a Greek woman was healed. By faith the centurion's beloved servant was healed. He sent messengers to Jesus saying, "Say in a word and my servant shall be healed."

The minister said that those who have faith might expect a cure, and those who have faith for pardon will be sure to receive it. They must make known their request, and believe in the ability and willingness of the great Author of salvation. He said that God converts sinful souls in various ways, of which he pointed out several. The word "Ephphatha," he said, is a very strong and expressive word, that is to be opened, a command showing the authority of God, the great Creator.

After the delivery of an interesting discourse the minister read papers written by deaf-mutes, expressing their feelings. One of the deaf-mutes said: "I love God. I pray daily. I cannot write much." How humble and child-like! All the papers read gave the church satisfaction, and five deaf-mutes were received into church-fellowship.

Mr. Edmunds was much pleased for starting a Sabbath-school class for the benefit of deaf-mutes. Some deaf-mutes came from afar. So the whole assembly of mutes, after the morning services, were conducted into the lecture-room and treated with refreshments, which were brought in. Several ladies served as ministering angels. It reminded me of Christ feeding five thousand people in the wilderness.

In the afternoon the writer was asked to deliver a discourse to the deaf-mutes. The subject was "The Lost Sheep."

W. H. V.

CORRECTION.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Permit me to make a correction in my letter of the 9th inst., recently sent to your paper. The statement that Miss Maggie Wise, of Boston, died in Halifax, N. S., is wholly untrue. She is alive, and is now enjoying her visit to her old home in Halifax, N. S. I was informed of her (supposed) death through the misunderstanding of one who should have said that Miss Wise's sister (hearing) was dying.

SPECTATOR.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1879.

Religion is the best armor a man can have, but the worst cloak.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—On the 30th of December, 1878, there was held in the school-room of the Church of the Ascension a comic pantomime given by a number of the pupils of the Belleville Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in aid of the Deaf-Mute Association of this city. The afternoon and evening performances were well attended, and those present thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The pantomime was entitled "Simon's Mishaps," and was sustained as follows: Simon (the clown), Prof. S. T. Greene; Colin (the Harlequin), R. I. Wallbridge; Longitude (the Ardent Student), D. Bayne; Ernest, Alfred, Victor (Soldiers), S. I. Busch, R. Sutton, I. Gallagher; Edmund (Captain of Soldiers), A. McIntosh; Sambo (Colored Footman), T. O'Brien; Old Mask (the Beggar), J. J. Peake; Miss Brushwood (the Miller), Miss Perry; Lulia, Louisa, Susan (Her Apprentices), Miss Lorenzen, Miss Ball, Miss Bull; Little Eva (Niece of Miss Brushwood), Miss Cunningham; Chloe (a Colored Domestic), Miss Hamilton.

SYNOPSIS OF INCIDENTS.

Scene 1.—Interior of Milliner's Shop.—Girls at work.—Miss Brushwood giving orders.—Simon gets his orders.—Enter Harlequin.

Scene 2.—Clown refuses to undertake errand.—Negro servant more complaisant.—Disastrous result.

Scene 3.—Miss Brushwood's young ladies depart for their evening meal.—Mr. Longitude's opportunity.—Harlequin intervenes.

Scene 4.—Clown tries the laundry business.

Scene 5.—Miss Brushwood's young ladies return.—Oh! we dote upon the military! Tableau.

Scene 6.—Our military heroes, the noble defenders of our country.—Pleasant moments.—An unwelcome intruder.—Discomfiture of the military.

Scene 7.—Young ladies, I am astonished at you!—To bed immediately!!—Clown attends to the illumination department.

Scene 8.—Miss Brushwood and the Captain.—That rascal clown.—An unfortunate beggar.—Lively times generally.

Scene 9.—Clown goes into the wine trade.

Scene 10.—Simon's Mishaps.

Scene 11.—Suicide of Simon. The part of "Simon" (the clown), who appeared as the central figure throughout the pantomime, was sustained by Prof. S. T. Greene in a manner natural and amusing. "Colin" (the Harlequin), was well represented by R. J. Wallbridge, while Y. O'Brien, who took the part of "Sambo" (the colored footman), maintained that character in such a way as to leave little room for improvement. "Miss Brushwood," a bewitching milliner, was creditably represented by Miss Perry. The rest of the minor characters were well sustained, and with a clearness which words could not well have emphasized.

The pantomime was never given in Toronto before by any deaf-mutes, but it is said that the deaf-mutes are well known to be excellent pantomimists. The entertainment was under the direction of Prof. S. T. Greene, B. A., who, himself, is deaf and dumb.

Miss Lorenzen, who appeared as "Julia," was the boss girl on the stage. She addressed the audience in graceful sign-language before the play commenced. Many deaf-mutes of this city took the Belleville visitors to their homes to remain with them until their stay in Toronto was at an end. The whole affair passed off with credit to all concerned.

Miss Annie M. Perry, who appeared as "Miss Brushwood," is a graduate of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and is a Canadian by birth. She is assistant matron at the Belleville Institution.

Richard Slater, deaf-mute, a printer, of this city, is the happy father of twins—two boys—born on Christmas day.

Mrs. Thomas Kirkpatrick, nee Latham, is still living in this city. She was educated at the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and will be remembered by many old deaf-mutes who have not seen her since she left the institution many years ago. Her husband also lived in New York city for some time, but he has been here for many years, and is as healthy as ever. He is a native of Belfast, Ireland.

Dr. Palmer, principal of the deaf and dumb institution at Belleville, delivered an interesting sermon before many mutes at the Deaf-Mute Association rooms on Sunday afternoon, the 29th inst., and those present thoroughly appreciated it. Immediately after the service Prof. S. T. Greene addressed those present for a few minutes. In the evening, at All Saints' Church, the Rev. A. E. Baldwin preached, and Dr. Palmer interpreted for the deaf-mutes in the sign-language, which seemed to interest the congregation very much.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN BROOKS.

Toronto, Can., Jan. 3, 1879.

—Griffith Thomas, of New York, the well-known architect, died January 11th.

—Up to January 6th Wettianka, Russia, had 294 cases of plague, 246 proving fatal.

—The tanners in the employ of Joseph Nevill & Sons and E. A. Smith & Bros., of Philadelphia, morocco manufacturers, struck on the 18th inst. for an increase of ten per cent. They were getting \$10 a week. The hands who struck for a ten per cent. increase two weeks previous were successful, and they intend striking for another increase.

A LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The old year has passed away and the new has already come, and yet it is with a feeling akin to sadness that I watched the old year die out; for to me it has been a good old year and brought much of happiness to me and mine. No dark cloud has come over our happy home. Each familiar face is still here, while peace and plenty surround our board. Not that I do not welcome in the new-born year, though I know not what it has in store for us. I hope and trust that to me and all it may be a happy one, happier, if possible, than the old. To some homes it ushered in a world of untold happiness; in others it bore down in unutterable misery; and into the household of one whom we all know it dawned in untold sorrow. I know that many of your readers will feel deeply pained at the news I am about to communicate, as it concerns one whose name is known far and wide, and revered as well. I speak of Rev. H. W. Syle, whose health for some time has been very frail. Never robust, his close application to study after business hours; his never-ceasing efforts in behalf of the deaf-mutes in Philadelphia; in fact his overworking himself, and exerting himself; and the anxiety sustained from the recent illness of his wife all resulted in his mind giving way, so that he had to be taken to a hospital for medical treatment. And now, in her sorrow, the young wife with her little boy, is left to wrestle with her grief, in that house over which so dark a cloud has fallen. In speaking of his recent visit there, Dr. Gallandet said, in church last Sunday, that too much could not be said in praise of Mrs. Syle, who bears up so bravely in this trying hour. Determined that her husband's pupils should not suffer for want of a guide, she, herself, has undertaken the charge of his Bible class, which numbers about 25. Mr. Syle has good reason to be proud of his wife, and one and all of her friends here in New York wish to tender their heartfelt sympathy, and unite in earnest hopes that the husband and father will soon be restored to health.

Rev. Dr. Gallandet left for the South last Tuesday, in company with Mr. Job Turner, carrying with them the best wishes of their friends for a pleasant journey and safe return home. The Dr. was in his accustomed place last Sunday and, knowing of his intended departure, there was an increase in the usual number in attendance. He gave no text, but spoke very impressively, urging his listeners to begin the New Year by leading a new and better life, and in conclusion mentioned his intended journey, and asked his congregation to think of him in his absence, and remember him in their prayers.

Dr. Gallandet was remembered on Christmas day by his deaf-mute friends, here in New York, in the sum of \$25, raised by subscription, which was handed over to his wife to purchase any particular thing the Dr. coveted. It was directly invested in a warm traveling shawl, which gave our pastor intense satisfaction, as well as pleasure at being so kindly remembered, and now, in his travels, the Dr. will have some-thing besides our welfare to think of, and that is his and our comfort.

Mrs. C. S. Newell, who has been absent, in Aurora, N. Y., for some months, returned to town lately much improved in health.

Mr. H. Haight and family remain in Goshen through the winter, but make an occasional visit to the city now and then.

Miss Nellie Franklin, of Philadelphia, has obtained the position of governess to a little deaf-mute girl, in Kingston, N. Y., very near the residence of her friend Miss Annie Isham.

Desiring to be kindly remembered to you and your wife, and wishing you a happy New Year, I remain yours,

S. L. H.

A New Year Party in the West.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—A number of mutes of Cincinnati, Newport, and Covington, about twenty in number, attended a party given by Mr. John Barriack at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. H. Vance, in Newport, Ky., New Years Eve. About 8 o'clock they commenced playing and had usual amusements and conversation. When it was near 12 o'clock a very old woman (assumed by Miss Morin) dressed in old clothes, and a pipe in her mouth, representing the dying year, 1878, entered the room and shook hands with those there, and was then invited to a seat near the fire. Here she began to act like an old woman, smoking, coughing, &c., to the infinite amusement of the spectators. When the hour of 12 arrived the old dying woman was lifted out of the room, and simultaneously appeared the new year, 1879, which was represented by Mr. Jos. Lunning and Miss Campbell, dressed in fancy ribbons, etc., like young children. Then all of us arose and shook hands with each other, with the remark, "A happy new year."

When the confusion was soon quieted, we were invited to a bountiful supper, consisting of oysters, turkey, &c., which we discussed heartily. After the supper we resumed our amusements, such as "Fox and Geese," "Blind Man's Buff," &c., with more vigor than before supper, which we kept up until the "poco ana" hours. Thus passed one of the most delightful parties. Many were loud in their praise of Miss Morin's successful and amusing act of representing the departure of the old year.

Memoirs.

Covington, Ky., Jan. 9, 1879.

Truth is the foundation of all knowledge, and the cement of all societies.—Dryden.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 8, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—On Sunday afternoon, December 22d, the temperance meeting was held in the chapel. One of the pupils, the good advocate of our society, who graduated from this institution last summer, delivered a good lecture on temperance, and read a letter, written by his pastor, Rev. W. W. Barn, a speaking gentleman, to the audience. This minister wishes our society success. The letter read as follows:

No. 705 SOUTH SIXTEENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 12, 1878.

MASTER WM. H. LIPSETT:—My Dear Young Friend—I am very glad to know that you are taking such a deep interest in the subject of temperance, and that you are trying to do good among the deaf-mutes at the asylum. The Lord will reward you if you do this work, depending upon Him, and looking to Him for His blessing. It is very gratifying to know that so many of the mutes have signed the pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. One thing is certain, in relation to them, that if they keep this pledge, they will never become drunkards. I wish you would say to them from me as your friend, and their friend that I hope they will all strictly keep their pledge, and, that they may do this, it is necessary for them to rely upon God's help. Any resolutions that we form in our own wisdom or strength will be quite likely to be forgotten and broken. But if we rely upon the grace and help of God, He will enable us to persevere. I wish you also to say to those dear young friends, that the signing of the pledge, and even the keeping of it, will not save them; they are all sinners, like others, and need the blood of Christ to cleanse them. Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, therefore, will save them, and nothing else can. Exhort them, therefore, to come to Jesus just as they are, and just as He invites them to come, and thus coming they will be saved. Believing in Jesus and loving Him, they will want to be obedient to Him, in all things, and so they will not want to drink strong drink. Besides, believing in Jesus, He gives them a good nature, and enables them to crucify the old nature with its affections and lusts, and thus they will be able to control and keep under the appetite for strong drink. This is the true way, and the only really successful way, to be temperate in all things. The meaning of the passage in Proverbs—xxiii: 31-32—to which you refer—I think is about this; the passage reads:—"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright"—"At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

The wine, "when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup," is wine that is fermented; that has in it the intoxicating element,—wine, in plain terms, the drinking of which will make one drunk. "When it moveth itself aright" seems to mean, literally, when it goes along smoothly, with no roughness,—what wine-drinkers mean when they say that wine is mellow,—it is not then rough to the throat, but goes along, that is down the throat, smoothly. The reference is to what wine-drinkers call the best, and, therefore, the most dangerous, because the most intoxicating wine. Now, Solomon says, or rather God says by Solomon, *look not upon this wine*, which certainly means do not lust after it, do not desire it, do not taste it. If you do not do what God tells you, that is, if you do look upon this wine that makes drunk, if you yield to its enticement and drink it, sad results will be likely to follow. It may not seem to do much harm for a while, but after a while, in the sequel, it will bite like a serpent and sting like an adder, that is, it will bring results as bad, as fatal, as if one were bitten by a deadly-poisonous serpent. Yes, in its full sad working, it will bring results to the immortal soul as bad, and as fatal as are brought to the body as the poison of an adder. We had, for a long time, a temperance society connected with our Sabbath school, and nearly all the children signed the pledge. The society has not had a meeting for some time.

Your sincere friend,
W. W. BARN.

This letter was, no doubt, very advisable. After some good lectures on temperance, thirteen boys have signed the pledge. There are seventy members of the society, called "The Keystone Temperance Society." May God help our society, 80 me to promote its success!

Mr. Herbst Mallick, a student of the National Deaf-Mute College, paid us a visit on the 25th ult. He left here to resume his course of studies last week, having enjoyed his visit greatly. Mr. William Brookmire, who is preparing, by studying in the Primary Department, for college next fall, was also here on a visit. They both graduated from this institution, in the year 1877. We were glad to see them, and had a fine time with them.

We bid good-bye to the old year, and welcomed in the new year. We said to each other, "I wish you a happy New Year," and replied, "The same to you." We enjoyed a good time and had a splendid dinner on New Years.

Last Friday evening, to our surprise, Prof. Job Turner came into our midst, from New York. He was received with kindness, and invited to deliver a lecture in the chapel, the same evening, by Principal Foster. He lectured in the chapel, by invitation, again last Sunday forenoon, and we were much pleased with his lecture. At noon, when he asked some boys a question, of which he needed knowledge, one of them, who can speak

well, forgetting his deafness, spoke orally to him, in order to give him an answer, and Professor Turner took the mistaken answer as a signal of his inability to hear. Finding his mistake, the boy gave him a right answer by spelling. Professor Turner had an invitation to hold services at the room of the Philadelphia Deaf-Mute Literary Association. He left here for Baltimore last Monday forenoon, on his mission work to the South. Rev. Thomas Gallandet will go with him, and I hope that good results may accompany their labors.

We are having ice in our yard, which we have flooded with water. We enjoy good skating there.

We are proud of having our great and good friend, the Hon. George Sharswood, L. L. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Heretofore he has been one of the Associate Justices.

The exhibition has been held in the chapel on Thursday afternoons for years; but now it is held on Wednesday afternoons. It begins at 3:30. This change was made last December.

Mrs. Hallowell has recovered her health, and is attending to her duties again.

REPORTER.

"In the Visions of the Night."

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I wish you a happy New Year before I write any more. I have got to finish this in a hurry to take along with me to the post-office soon. I dreamed the other night that you and I were at Mr. Denton's large party. You called me out in the hall and asked me why I did not keep my promise to send you the money for the JOURNAL as soon as I returned home from the East. Perhaps it is a signal that you need the money now, but I knew that you would trust me, as I always keep my word; but sickness in our family, and other circumstances, have prevented me from sending the money. I will now snatch an opportunity to settle with you. I now enclose \$3 for the JOURNAL for two years. You remember the time expired last May, which leaves eight months' subscription unpaid. I make this \$3 for two years from May, 1878, to May, 1880.

I heard that Mr. and Mrs. Denton have been visiting their daughter at Rochester.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have been spending the holidays with Mrs. Holmes' parents at Jacksonville. He will be home next week, but she will remain longer.

The Chicago Deaf-Mute Society has been suspended again since last September, but I would call it broken up, because they could not keep together. The best part of them have left the city, and some new ones have come here.

There are now eight married deaf-mute couples living here.

John L. Gage called on me New Years. He was the first mute I ever met here. It is strange that he is still an old bachelor. He is still with his father. I am the oldest mute that lives here. I saw in your paper, some time ago, that Mr. Barnum was the oldest mute here. It is a mistake. Of course he came here 37 years ago, but did not live here long that time. He moved out again. I was born in the city of New York. All my relatives are east. I have no relatives west except my family. When my parents moved here from New York, I became deaf in a year from scarlet fever. I have written longer than I expected, and hope you will pardon me.

Yours truly,
E. M. RAFFINGTON.

RULES FOR SPOILING A CHILD.

1. Begin young by giving him whatever he cries for.
2. Talk freely before the child about his smartness as incomparable.
3. Tell him that he is too much for you, and that you can do nothing with him.
4. Have divided counsels, as between father and mother.
5. Let him learn to regard his father as a creature of unlimited power, capricious and tyrannical; or, as a mere whipping-machine.
6. Let him learn (from his father's example) to despise his mother.
7. Do not know or care who his companions may be.
8. Let him read whatever he likes.
9. Let the child, whether boy or girl, rove the streets in the evening—a good school for both sexes.
10. Devote yourself to making money, remember always that wealth is a better legacy for your child than principles in heart and habits in the life; and let him have plenty of money to spend.
11. Be not with him in the hours of recreation.
12. Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel; chastise severely for a foible and laugh at a vice.
13. Let him run about from church to church. Ecclesiastism in religion is the order of the day.
14. Whatever burdens of virtuous requirements you lay on his shoulders, touch not one with one of your fingers.
15. These rules are not untried. Many parents have proved them with substantial uniformity of results. If a faithful observance of them does not spoil

